CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAINE CANVASS.

GEN. BANKS MAKES HIS FIRST SPEECH IN THE STATE AT PORTLAND—AN IMMENSE OUT-DOOR GATHERING—A TELLING DEFENSE OF LIBERALISM. LIBERALISM.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISUNE.) PORTLAND, Aug. 28 .- Gen. Banks opened his campaign work in Maine by an address at West Brook to might. He arrived in the city on the noon train, and after dinner went to the Liberal Republican Headquarters, where he met several leading men of the party. At 7 e'clock he was driven out to the place of meeting, about seven miles from the city, where a great crowd had assembled. There being no half to hold any considerable portion of the crowd, a temporary platform was exceted in front of the hotel, which was covered by canvas as a partial protection to the speaker against the damp night air. The meeting was organized by the choice of B. M. Edwards, one of the young and vigorous Liberal Republicans of the place, as Chairman, with 24 Vice-Presidents, divided between the Liberals and the Democrats. Gen. Banks was introduced at a fow minutes past 8 o'clock, and was warmly re-ceived. He had scarcely begun to speak when the special train from Portland arrived, bring-ing a company of Greeley Zouaves and 300 or contribution to the gathering would-have been much greater but for the inadequate accommodations of the train. Two torchlight companies were left behind for want of transportation. The procession, headed by the Portiand band was loudly cheered as it marched into the throng and took position in front of the stand. The audience must have numbered at least 2,000 people.

After a little delay, Gen. Banks again stepped to the front, and proceeded to make one of the most carnest and impressive speeches of the campaign. He was suffering considerably from hourseness, induced by his outdoor speaking at Lynn, last night, and it is to be regretted that his very next effort had also to be under unfavorable circumstances; but his voice came to him in good compass after a few moments. He began by reference to a former visit to the State, when he stood alongside of Senator Fersenden in the criticism of a National Administration, as members of all political parties must do who enact the part of truly conservative and independent citizens. In general terms he de fined the duty of man and the province of party discipline and power, and declared that the peace for which all true men are asking to-day is the peace from that political strife which finds no work and no excuse now that seven years have rolled over the land since the war ended. He sketched with great pertinence and force the striking political changes of the last 20 years, and counted this period the grandest and the most natural evalition of them all. In a masterly style he painted the narrow policy that ignores and defies the plain needs of the people for the sake of mere party perpetuation. He predicted that no permanent defeat or discouragement can come to men so many of the strongest and purest minds of the land had pledged all they held dear. Our mission is as sacred soul's purpose and broad as humamity; while they who stand and ery out against us have no base wider than who stand anyly discover a strife whose perpetuation is a crime against nationality and personal honor.

To marrow Gen. Banks will leave the city on the early train, nod in the afternoon be will address a great mass neeting in Backfield, Oxford County.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ADDRESSES AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE AT HANGOR-AN ABLE ANALY-SIS OF THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Bangon, Aug. 28.—Senator Trumbull was received here this evening by a great crowd of Liberals and excerted in procession to Norombera Hall, The demonstration was impremptu, and was a most enthuabout 2,000 persons, was crowded to its utmost capacity. and it is estimated that nearly 1,000 were left outside un able to get in. Mr. Trumbuil spoke for two hours, and gave a keen and incisive analysis of the present condition of the Government. He first compared the inflated pretensions and promises of the Philadelphia platform with the meager performances present Administration. He showed how insincere were resolutions in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, reform of the Civil Service and return to specie payments, when held up to the light of Admini tration doings. The Senator also dwelt at some length on the abuses existing in various depart gal restraints. Ecviewing the objections which some old-time Republicans make to voting for Greeley, Mr. arumsul expessed the fallacy of these cavils by several happy illustrations. He thought that while the Constitution prohibited the payment of the Rebel debt there was small danger financial step, onless we should continue in office such Secretaries as Mr. R beson who pay out the public funds without warrant of law. We had seen on

out any objection from Grant Republicans.

Similar points were made by the speaker in detail, and he closed his capital speech by an earnest and cloquent recital of the grounds of his belief in the triumph of the Liberal cause. He was listened to with chattention, and repeatedly cheered and applicated. In non-cot will rive good account in the September election the present indications of the popular curv

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

GRANT CONVENTION AT WORCESTER -- GOV. WASHBURN RENOMINATED-DEMONSTRATION DELEGATIONS FROM CHARLESTOWN-A COM-PREHENSIVE PLATFORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Aug. 28 .- Two more State Conventions have been held to-day in this State-that of the Grant Republicans at Worcester, and that of the Probi bitionists at Boston. The former was attended by abou 200 delegates. There was no particularly exciting topic before it, as it was found last evening that Gen. Butler didn't propose to make an active effort for the nomina tion, and it seemed a foregone conclusion that Gov. Washburn would be renominated. However, some o the Butler men were present, and objected to renominating Washburn by acclamation, and a ballot followed which resulted in 563 votes for Washburn and 258 for Butler. Some of the friends of the General evidently had faint hopes of his nomination, but the above result was anticipated by most of them. There was very little onthusiasm for Gov. Washburn until the result was annonneed, when there was considerable applause.

There was a warm contest for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor between Thomas Talbot of Billerica and E. B. Stoddard of Worcester, and the canvass among the delegates was lively. The ballot, however, showed a queer result. The total number of delegate reported by the Committee on Credentials was 950; the total vote for Governor at 4 o'clock was 831. Many delegates had left before the vote for Lieutenant-Governor was taken, and yet the total vote cast was 1,038, or 88 more than the total number of delegates reported, and 187 more than the total vote for Governor 15 minutes before. There were at once charges of "stuffing" made, and while the Taibot men claimed that the stuffing was in the sterest of Stoddard, the friends of the latter claimed that is was done in favor of the former. The result of the ballot gave Talbot 618 votes, and Stoddard 395. A motion to nominate Talbot by acclamation was carried by a strong vote. The rest of the ticket is the same as

An unusual disturbance for a Massachusetts State Convention was caused by the appearance of two rival delegations from Charlestown, in which city there has long been a feud among Republicans. They had a row an their caucus, divided in two wings, chose two chairmen and nominated two acts of delegates in the same hall and at the same time. Both delegations came forward to day, and each claimed that the election of the other was illegal. Neither of the delegations had been admitted, but the leaders of each gained the floor by getting on delegations from other towns, and each preseated the case from his point of view. One side was beard patiently, and the other was not so successful, as hisses, loud calls of "question," and general hubbab prevented the speaker from being heard. The excitement was intense for half an hour or more, and the case was finally settled by a vote which excluded both delegations, and provided for ward cancuses to Charles town instead of mass caucuses, such as have been held of late in that city. It is in Gen. Banks's Congress Dis-

warmly applauded throughout. He gave an elaborate review of the history of the Republican party in relation to both State and national affairs; highly calogized Grant's administration, claiming that, so far as questions of Amnesty and Civil Service Reform were concerned, he had done all that any one could ask. He melied very tenderly upon the charge of nepotism, not even attempting to refute or excuse it. He alinded to Saato Domingo as a "minor matter leng since laid aside," and denied that the Renomination party had ever been the opponent of reconcillation. The speech was remarkable for nothing except its absence of the usual abuse of the Liberal party. It made no mention of numer or Banks.

The platform was adopted as it came from the Committee, without debate. The first and second resolu-tions indorse the Philadelphia nominations and the Ad-

tions indorse the Philadelphia nominations and the Administration. The rest of the platform is as follows:

Resolved, That the prosecution of the civil war for the suppression of the Rebellion, the measures adopted by Congress for the restoration of civil governments in the States where it prevailed, and the polley of the Republican Administrations toward the people thereof, have at all times been characterized by moderation, elemency, and magnanimity without a parallel in the history, and we regudante the pretansions of the Pemperatic party and its recent recruits that they are the supporters of a new polley of reconciliation as utterly disproved by the records of the post twelve vests, and as an unworthy attempt, for the sake of a supposed political advantage, to fasten represed upon the fair fame of the country. We declare our earnest conviction that if this combination were to succeed, the religibilitation of the Rebuilden party, would be arrested, the production of that great section largely dminished, the security of the Republican party, would be arrested, the production of that great section largely dminished, the security of the freedmen in their persons and houses, their schools, and the fruits of their labor, put in great jeepardy and disorder, and crime spread where peace and social order have been restored.

Resolved, That the imancial policy of the national Administration in the reduction of taxation, in measures for the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of in terest, and its gradual payment, with a view to its air mast extinction, has manuamed the national credit, at verted commercial disaster, and contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that the success of the Democratic party, with Horace Greeley at its head, would be fraught with great peril to the industrial and business interests of the country.

Resolved, That the desperate coalition led by a candidate whose sudden departure from the declared convictions of a life-time deprives him of all confidence, and whose ninistration. The rest of the platform is as follows:

Resolved, that the despirate cannon no a reasonable whose subjen departure from the declared convictions of a life-time departies him of all confidence, and whose momination was forced upon a party he had at all times denounced, by men who still resist by their deeds of violence or their votes the pacification of the Robel States upon the principle of equal rights, is inspired by no noble sentiment of hamanity or patriotism, and his defeat is assured by the common honesty, the love of country, and the culiantened self-interest of the American rescale.

can people.

Resolved, That the patriotic soldiers and sailors whose Accorded, that the parameters are the life of the nation, heroism and self-aertifice saved the life of the nation, deserve perpetual gratitude; that it is our duty to preserve by our voices what they won by their arms, and that heither the results they achieved nor the pensions due to disabled sarylvors and bereaved families should be imperited by the accersion to power of a combination which threaters, as far as possible, to undo their work, and to divide between them and their focs in the field to the disable to the disable that the life of the life

and to divide between them and their fees in the field the national bounty.

Resolved, That the Republican party recognizes as the chief object of all political association and cifort the elevation of main, increasing the wages and lightening the toil of the laboring men of the country, constitute the principal object of its desire; that to this end it will do all in its power to collect at the public charge such information as will be useful in the solution of the great problems which concern the interests of the American laborer; that it will direct all its policy to the advancement of his interests; thus it recognizes the destrationers of not only protecting women and chilaren against coppressive and unequal contracts for labor, but of reducing the hours of all wage labor, so far as can be done without so dimutishing the pronuction as to effect injuriously the best interest of the laborer himself, and so far as shall be demanded by his intelligent and considerate sense of his own interests.

as shall be demanded by his interagent and considerate sense of his own interests.

Resolved, That we hearfily approve of the recognition of the rights contained in the 1sth clause of the National Republican platform, that the Republican party of Musachusetts, as the representative of liberty and stooress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal forms of all American cilizens, irrespective of sex, and will half the day when the educated intellect and emigratened conscience of women find direct expression at the ballot low.

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, enforcing a tax upon the indust of the people, is preductive of crime and panjaris and is against the peace of society, and should, the fore, he suppressed by law, vigorously and impartia

The resolutions on woman suffrage and prohibition are onsidered as rather strong. The last was added as an amendment. The nominees for Governor and Lieuten ant-Governor are both Prohibitionists, as indeed are al the nominees, save the candidate for Attorney-General,

THE PROBLETTION CONVENTION-NO NOMINA-TIONS MADE-DR. MINER IS CONFIDENT OF THE ULTIMATE TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE. Boston, Aug. 28 .- The Prohibitory Convenion was presided over by Dr. A. A. Miner, the ablest and most radical man of the party, who foreshadowed the policy for the campaign in his address. He said it was evident that if the traffic in intexicating liquors operation of a sixong prohibitory law. The count of a canvass on our own basis to-day would not be so satisfactory, in view of the Presidential election, as in the two s years, but there was also a question of preserv ing the morale of the party by independent action. It was a question of nomination or no nomination, and one that affected the future. Whatever was done to-day, let go man feel that he had surrendered the cause of Problhition. The party would remain to do a great work here after. Sooner or later Massachusetts would see that her leadership in the nation, her financial prosperity and her moral welfare depended on the abolition of the rum trade, and then politicians who are was would moid themselves to the will of the people. The question of a nomination was discussed at length both in the forenoon and afternoon, and it was finally decided by a vote of 46 to 33 that there should be no nomination made. A member of the minority intimated that there would be a ticket in the field for those who could not vote for the candidates of other parties. It is evident that the Prohibitionists, like the Labor Reformers, find that their voters are taking such decided ground in favor of Greeley or Grant that it will be impossible to get any respectable vote for an independent nomince for Go rnor this Fall.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION DENOUNCED-ITS MEMBERS UNKNOWN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Detroit, Aug. 28.-In conversation with a reporter of The Union, this morning. Richard Trevellick, the President of the National Labor Union, pronounced the recent Philadelphia Liberal Congress, which sent " Happening to be in Pennsylvania at the time, 1

dropped down to the city to see what it meant. I saw through it in a minute. Why, Sir, there was not a man there that I knew. I have been intimately connected with the Labor movement from its first inauguration. I appointed every State Executive Committee in the ountry, and know intimately almost every man in the ountry who has ever been prominently identified with Labor Reform, and yet here was a body purporting to represent the workingmen of the comtry of which I knew not one member. It appears evident that they were the creatures of Cameron and others of that sort, got together and paid to assist the Louisville movement. They elected seventeen delegates to Blanton Duncan's Convention, and instructed them to support the nomination of Charles O'Conor. Now could anything be more transparent this! Here were men whom nobody knows, springing up from God knows where, meeting in response to a call that had been rescinded by its author, presuming to represent a body in which not | The loss is estimated at \$60,00; insurance, \$18,000. one of them (was known, taking upon themselves immense expense, and all for the purpose of urging the nomination of Charles O'Conor at the Straight Democratic Convention. All intelligent men can draw their own conclusion; but I, as President of the National Labor Union, pronounce it a fraud, and a transparent attempt of low politicians to hoodwink the workingmen of this country."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Cardinal Angelo Quaglia died suddenly yester-.The First National Bank of Garrettsville, O., ... The new trial of Dr. Paul Schoeppe for the mur-ter of Mas Scripecke, three years cheep began at Cartalo Pa.

The United States steamer Wyotning arrived les West, Turelay, from Aspirerall, and has been one-red to New foot to retem the health of the officers and even.

An impactuse railroad meeting at San Diego, Col., was addressed, Tursday night, by Col. Scott. Wm. R. Ranson, Prof. Aganta, Gora. Throckmerion and McCormeck, and others. trict, and each side alteged if it was not recognized it would endanger the election of any Grant nomines who may run against Gen. Banks.

Dr. Loring's speech as Pacsident of the Convention was delivered in his name of graceful style, and was delivered in his name of graceful style, and was commission in the Fact Marine Officer, Najor Buller. They were sentenced to seven years impresument seek, but the sentence was commission as Washington to feer years the first marine of the fact Marine Officer, Najor Buller. They were sentenced to seven years impresument seek, but the sentence was commission as McCermica, and others.

Two marrianes, manned Weishington and others.

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Two marrianes, manned Weishington and others.

Two marrianes, manned Weishington and McCermica, and other was a second and an advertise and a second and a

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS-EMILIO CASTE-LAR AND ADMIRAL MALCAMPO AMONG THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Madkid, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872. Complete returns of the elections for members of the Cortes have been received. They show that 11 Alphonzists, 2 Montpensierists, 10 Unionists, 3 Bagastaists, so Republicans, and 226 Radicals were chosen Emilo Castelar and Admiral Malcampo were among the successful candidates. Schor Ries Rosas was defeated

A dispatch to the *Gaceta* reports that a band of Carlists attacked and robbed a railway station in the Province of Gerona, and cut the telegraph wires. Troops have been dispatched to the pince, but at last accounts there had been no encounter with the insurgents.

SHIPWRECK NEAR OPORTO-THIRTY LIVES LOST.

Lisnon, Wednesday, Aug 28, 1872. A dispatch from Oporto brings intelligence of a marine disaster near that city, attended with a most lamentable less of life. The steamer Perseveranza went ashore during a for at the entrance of the harber and became a total loss. Thirty of the persons on board the vessel were drowned before assistance could reach

FRANCE

INSTALLMENT OF THE WAS INDEMNTY TO DE PAID TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1872. Berlin journals state that the French Goverament will commence the payment of another | install meat of the war indemnity next week.

CUBA.

A LOAN TO BE NEGOTIATED TO PURCHASE INDE-PENDENCE OF SPAIN. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872.

The evening papers mention a rumor that a Colonel of the Insurgent army in Cuba has arrived here with instructions from the Provisional Government to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000, the amount to be tendered to Spain for the independence of Cuba; that, although the Provisional Government have little hope that Spain will consent, they believe the offer will strengthen the insurgent cause among foreign powers.

MEXICO.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. DIAZ-A GOVERNOR CAP-TURED BY KIDNAPPERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.-The steamer Montana brings later advices from Western Mexico, Diaz has disbanded his forces and gone toward Chihuahua. The object of this movement is not known. Flores, the Federal Governor of Smaloa, while riding in the suburbs of Mazathar, was seized by a gang of kidnappers, com-posed of late rebel soldiers, and carried into the incun-lains. A large ransom is demanded for his release.

SUNOR LERDO'S POLICY OF CONCILIATION-ITS BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE.

The following article from The Two Republies of Mexico is doubtless from the pen of Mr. Geo. W. Clarke, the editor, who has nowbeen in charge of that ournal for five years, during which time he has been a close observer of events and men in Mexico, and whose opinions on the present situation should therefore have

opinions on the present situation should therefore have weight:

President Lerde has commenced the performance of his difficult daties in a most able and satisfactory manner. His decree of amnesty is an invitation to those elements that have been warring against what they termed an illegally elected Government—he tells them, in substance: You now have a peaceful mode to enforce the will of the people, and he invites them to accept this opportunity. In his manifeste, Mr. Lerdo caunciates the soundest republican doctrines. First, the fullest and freest possession of the franchise, and he guarantees that there shall be no obstruction to the most complete exercise of this right. He exhibits his repagnance to the existence of martial law in the states; recognizes the great republican truth that martial law and freedom of the citizens cannot be coordinate, are not compatible, and gives his assurances that he will remove at the carliest opportunity this abhormal condition of things. He recognizes the freedom of the rights of the people; and this great "third estate" of a free people, he piedges himself to maintain inviolable. Mr. Lerdo speaks like a President of a nation; he says that he will not be the organ or representative of a chique, but the representative of the whole people. That in the selection of officers and employes of the Government he shall consider the points of integrity and qualification and not the political opinions of the applicant or the incument. No President of Mexico, nor of any other Republic, could offer, or have ever presented, a fairer, a better and more practical programme. These are the pledges and assurances extended by the present chief of the mation to a people who have for years been split up, forn, and ever the proper survey and war, whose fruit of the mation to a people who have for years been split up, forn, and ever the present of the mation to a people who have for years been split up, forn, and ever the present chief of the mation to a people who have for years been split up, f forn, and roat by sharely and war, the have been laid waste their beines devastated, and the people, to an unhappy extent, reduced to starvation and misery. The mainteste, the decree of ammesty, and the whole course of Mr. Lerdo in this difficult and trying time of Mexico's affairs have met the approval of his fellow-citizens wherever we have heard them dispassionately discussed; his policy is warmly considered to the middle one and patriotism of the course approved by the intelligence and nativolish of the con-try; and all are inspired with the most sangular hope; that the great objects which he is aiming for, namely peace, lawful order, security, confidence, and their great sequences, revival of commerce, an imperator to the indus-tries, extended cultivation—national prosperity will be

SERIOUS CASUALTIES,

AN EXPRESS TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK. BANGOR, Aug. 28.-The Pallman express train from Boston ran off the track at Carmel, thi morning, by reason of a broken rail. The engine, baggage car, and express car passed over in safety, but two Pullman cars and one passenger car were thrown off. No one was injured. The morning train from this city was delayed several hours.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN OHIO. CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.-Tle boiler in the

rolling mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., in Youngstown O., exploded this morning, and the fireman, names Garanty, was instantly killed. I large piece of th boiler fell in the house of Wilkim Quingley and in stantly killed Mrs. Quingley and child, and fatally injured Mr. Quingley. The mill will be stopped about on month. The loss is \$20,000. CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The boiletin a steam saw-mill it

Gailipolis exploded vesterday, kiling John Jones, the proprietor, and two men named Clark and Webb, and

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

PORTLAND, Aug. 28 .- Tle steamship Frannia, from New-York, reports Last evening, seven siles from Cape Cod, between that point and Nanset the schooner M. A. Folsom, 386 luns, was encountered, with Capt. Roe, mate, and crew seven in number, cling ing to her bottom. The vessel ift Boston at 5 a. m., yes terday, and at 1 p. m. was strek by a whirlwind and

FIRE.

SAW-MILLS BURNED IN MAINE,

Augusta, Aug. 28 .- a fire broke out at Somerset Mills last night, in the saw-mills, which were entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber. Through the exertons of firemen from Ken dalls, Waterville and Augusa, the dwelling-houses and a considerable quantity of lunber were saved. The mills were owned by Lawrence Bros., and Wing & Butler

AN ILLINOIS CONFLAGRATION. CHICAGO, Aug., 28.-Afire at Woodstock, Ill. last night, destroyed the Exchange Hotel and a block of siness houses. The los is estimated at between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

LYNCH-LAW IN KAISAS - TWO PRISONERS KHLED.

St. Louis, Aug. 28-Some days ago two desperadoes, named McCleland and Wright, got into a quarrel at Hayes City, Sansas, in which Wright was killed and McClelland bady wounded. .McClelland was placed in jall, and chained to a post with "Pony" Don ovan, a noted horse thief. On the second night after the purder a band of citizens visited the jail and killed both McCleiland and Donovan,

THE PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM COMBINATION. PARKER'S LANDING, Penn., Aug. 28.-The

ling to effect a combination to stop the drilling of new wells from the 1st of September to April 1, was held this afternoon at Spencer's Opera House, C. D. Angel presis, ing, and about 200 producers attending. Reports from every district except the St. Petersburg show sufficient djourned medting of oil producers, who are endeavor-

unanimity in the movement to carry out the plan successfully. The St. Petersburg district is second in importance in the region, and unless the operators there brought into the movement it is likely to fail. It is said that local jealousy and a feeling that they have not been sufficiently consulted prevented them from joining the other districts, and an effort is to be made to overcome this feeling. If enccessful in this the combina-tion will be a very powerful one. Already it has had an effect on the oil market, the price of crude advancing slightly and holding more firm.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AREITEATION-TEXAS ELECTIONS-BLANTON DUNCAN AND THE ADMINISTRA-TION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1872. Secretary Fish returned last night for the purp preparing recent correspondence received from the American agent at Geneva in regard to the Arbitration. He will present the correspondence at the Cabinet meeting to-merrow. The Secretary states that he is gratified with the results of the action of the Geneva Board of Arbitration; the awards made in favor of the United States are not as large as he could wish, but he thinks those who represent this Government have noted wisely and Judiciously. It has been discovered that the Kellogg amendment to the Federal election law, intended to extend the time for holding elections in Louisiana and Texas to a period of four days, does not apply to the latter State so far as present elections are concerned, and that the polls for the reception of ballots for President and Vice-President will be required to be opened and closed the same day. The following letter was received here to-day from Blanton Duncan by a personal friend:

I have no documents in Washington, and until the Convention forms a permanent organization we will not be able to do anything systematically. I send you a few circulars. The District of Columbia will be entitled to two delegates and two alternates under the call. As many as can attend should do so, to give additional moral influence. It bids fair to be the grandest Convention for years.

This proves conclusively that the Bianton Duncan circulars, issued by the Grant Committee here, are of their own getting up, and not his property, as claimed.

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON-THE RECRUIT ING SERVICE-TOBACCO TAXATION. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] -

All the members of the Cabinet now in the city calle on the President to-day to pay their respects and to con sult with him in regard to matters pertaining to their several Departments. Besiness of an unimportant pub ic character, which has accumulated during the absenof the President, will be brought before the Cabinet meeting to-merrow. The President has his sleeping quarters at the Executive Mansion, but takes his meal with Secretary Fish. The latter, to-day, communicated to the President the latest intelligence from Geneva received through Bancroft Davis, from which a hope is drawn that the Tribunal of Arbitration will probably conclude its labors by the middle of September, in a manner satisfactory to this Government, thus confirm-ing previous reports that a sum in gross will be awarded in settlement of the so-called Alabama Claims. The exact sum has not been determined.

The officers detailed last June to recruit men for evice in the United States Marine Corps contin work under the superintendence of Col. McCauley. The reports for July were very satisfactory, but it is now ascertained that the return for August will be so much smaller as to require another month to fill all the vacancies in the ranks. The results obtained are very unequal in the different cities, Newark, N. J., for instance, showing thus far a larger number of recruits than New-York, with eight times the population. The rendezvous at Worcester, Mass., under the command of Lieut, Wallace, has been discontinued for want of success. Licut, C. F. Williams has been transferred from Scranton to Baitimore, and Lieut, A. H. O'Biren from Alleatown to Newark, N. J., relieving Licut, Henry P. Cochrane, who is directed to establish a new rendezvous to Wilminston, Del.

Acting Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson recently submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney General, the following question: "At what rates, in view of the amendments of June 6, 1872, should Internal Revenue taxes be required upon tobacco which was stored in an export bonded warehouse on or since June 6 1872, when withdrawn for consumption or sale in thi country I" After reviewing the law upon the subject, the Attorney-General says:

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the District-Attorney at St. Louis to select in that city as a site for a Government building, Block No. 129, which is appraised at \$606,050, or \$196,050 in excess of the approappraised at second, or strong in excess of the appre-priation by Congress. The purchase will be made pre-vided the citizens will advance the latter amount, thi-site appearing to be a favorite locality. If this shoul-not be done, it is probable instructions will be forwarde to purchase the Crow building, the appropriation being sufficient for the surveyse.

The Treasury Department, to-day, decided not to exnct the bond prescribed by the regulations of Aug. 2 cit, in regard to imported raw materials for manufac-ure into articles for ship-building, the Department rely ing mpon its hen upon the vessets for the collection of the dulies in case they subsequently accrue.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER MISSOURI. Helena, Montana, Aug. 28 .- A reconnoissance just completed by competent engineers dem-onstrates that the Missouri River is navigable above onstrates that the Missonri River is navigable above the Falls, for a good class of steamers, 255 miles beyond Fort Benton, the present head of navigation. A line of steamers is to be immediately placed on the Upper Mis-souri, to run in connection with the finished portion of the Northern Pacine Railroad, making a direct eastern outlet for the entire trade of Montana.

FORFEITURE OF THE CUBAN PRIVATEER PI ONEER.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28 .- In the United States District Court, to-day, Judge Knowleandjudged the Cu ban war vessel, the schooner Pioneer, forfeited to the United States, and ordered a warrant of sale.

THE NORTHERN OHIO FAIR. CLEVELAND, Aug. 28 .- The third annual meet-

ing of the Northern Ohio Fair Association will begin in this city next month. The grounds and exhibition rooms of the Association have been greatly enlarged and improved. The premiums this season will amount to \$36,000, of which \$6,000 is for racing.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR WILSON. PORTLAND, Aug. 28 .- Senator Wilson was knocked down by a run-away team last night, but cscaped with a few slight bruises.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC. FORTRESS MONROE, Ang. 26.—The United States steamer Yantic, which was simost entirers rebuilt at the Norfolk Sarr. Yard, during the last year, has been put into commission, and ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron. The following is a list of the proceed to join the Asiatic Squadron. The following is a list of the Yantic's officers: Commodere Byron Wilson, commanding: Lieutenant Yantic's officers: Commedice byrow Vision, commanding Medicana, Commander Pigman, Executive Officer, Lieutenant and Navigating Officer, Rien, L. Eden; Lieutenant Gilipatrick; Masters Spanificer, Beck, and Boadman, Passe. Assistant-Paymaster Parker; Chief-Engineer Aston: Assistant-Paymaster Louis A. Tork; Assistant-Engineer Galt; Midshipman James, Thompson, Mertz, Rinehart; and Ashber; Captain's Check, James P. Cowardin. The Yantic will sail in a day or two for the last Initia Squadron, by way of the Snec Canal, and it is understood that her first duty will be to focen at Zunnflar, inquire into the African slave-trade carried on in that section, and take immediate scene to supports it.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED AND CONSULS RECOG-NIZED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- The President has appointed the following postmarters: Charles C. Gapen, av Lacon, Ill. Luther C. Pratt, at Naugatuck, Conn.; Francis C. De Imling, at Vir

THE LUNACY LAW TESTED.

HOW TO IMPRISON A SANE MAN AND WHAT IT COSTS.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AT FAULT-AN ENAMINATION CONFINED TO THE COUNTING OF THE PULSE -AN EXPERT DECIDES A LUNACY CASE IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE-A POLICE JUSTICE COMMITS WITHOUT THE EXAMINATION RE-QUIRED BY LAW, THOUGH CERTIFYING THE EXAMINATION WAS MADE—THE STRICTEST REGULATIONS OF THE ASYLUM EVADED BY ITS PHYSICIAN.

The report which follows, details the experiences of a Tribune reporter in obtaining admission into Bloomingale Insane Asylum. The test of the law of ommitment and the inquiry into the management of the Asylum are so distinct that it was found advisable as well as necessary, in order to give time for the preparation of the articles, to make separate narratives of the adventures in getting into enstedy and the experiences and observations while incarcerated in the Asylum. The second installment will follow in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and will detail the reporter's sufferings for four days in the Ward for Excited Patients.

The commitment of this reporter to the Asylum grew out of an indirect invitation by Dr. David T. Brown, Superintendent, who in conversation with one of the writers for THE TRIBUNE stated the willingness of the management to submit to a thorough inspection of the whole Asylum, but it was added that they did not demand public inquiry in response to the ailidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Irving for the reason that the Institution was a private Asylum, and that the friends of those committed were entitled to have the names and condition of the patients kept secret. This invitation was acted upon. The wishes of friends that the names of those in the Asylum b kept secret will be carefully respected.

The following is a copy of the original instructions given the reporter, showing the precise object of the investigation:

MEMORANDA. The purpose is, first, to test the medical and scientific knowledge of insanity by regular physicians in ordinary practice, and of experts at the asylum; second, to test the nature of the law of commitment, and the manner of its administration; third, to make personal examination of the condition of the institution and the method

of treating patients. I. To employ two physicians to commit C., knowing his purpose, will prove only that they are corrupt; therefore, let him feign insanity and deceive them.

II. The charge is made that physicians unhesitatingly commit patients whom they have never before seen. Becareful to select from any part of the city two physicians who are strangers to all concerned. III. If possible avoid producing C. in court, in order to

see if it be true, as alleged, that Police Justices commit men without inquiry. Be sure that the Justice does not IV. Avoid signing any papers of commitment, or make ing any affidavit whatever. In any event, keep the me of one of the persons committing C. secret, to see

whether or not he will be committed and received or irregular papers. V. Endeavor to make the examination at the Asylum as brief and unsatisfactory as possible, to test the alleged

arelessness of the management. VL Observe the treatment within, particularly with eference to the manner, language, habits, and disposi tion of the keepers and physicians; the appointments of the rooms, cleanliness of beds, bedding (said to be frequently damp), bathing facilities, library, &c.; the food, its preparation, amount of supplies, how cooked and served; and general treatment in wards and private rooms, methods of punishment, privileges, &c.

mitted with friends. Write several letters, claiming to be improved, praising the Institution but asking to be taken away, to see if Superintendent will stop them. Also feign illness and make numerous appeals and excuses for release. VIII. Physicians are charged with conniving at the removal of patients to avoid investigation. Will have writ

VII. It is charged that no communication is per-

of habear corpus served. If physician suggests remova Asylum, and thence to Blackwell's Island. IX. Physicians are said to discharge patients as cured, to avoid examination in Court. Refuse to accept

scharge after hubeas is served. It will be seen by what follows that each of these points, except the last, was tested. With what result the reporter is left to illustrate in his own lan-

THE REPORTER'S STORY.

A TRIBUNE reporter arrived in this city from New-Orleans on Aug. 10, after an extended tour is the West and South, and was at once farnished with th written instructions embodied above, to proceed to a ho tel, to act in a hurried, nervous manner, to felgn insanity subsequently, and to cooperate with others for his com mitment to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. He was to register his own proper name, so that, if necessary, legal proceedings could be properly instituted.
On the evening of Aug. 12 he registered his name or

the books of the Grand Central Hotel, and was assigned to a room. He at once began to attract the attention of the clerk and waiters by giving to all who answered the all orders of more or less absurdity. This continued luring the first part of the night. He did not occupy his sed, but sat at the window. This was necessary to produce the haggard appearance so essential to the rôle he was to take. He breakfasted quietly, and awaited the coming of a friend who was to make practical use of the wild ramors which the hall-boys had already commun rated at the deak.

At 10 a. m. the friend sent up his card, and was con ducted by one of the hall-boys to the apartment. The "patient" (for thus the reporter will be known hereafter) was found scated near the window, with his head ouried in a pillow. Two carpet-bags were on the floor, and apparently had not been moved from the place in which they had been set down by the porter. The hallbey lingered at the door until the friend rushed to the window and grasped the patient by the hand, saying at the time, "Glad to see you, old boy!" The "old boy" evidently did not, appreciate the privi-

leges of the acquaintance, for in an absent-minded way he mattered that he did not remember his visitor's face or name. The visitor attempted to obtrude his personality upon the patient, reminded him of incidents of their acquaintance, mentioned the name of the patient's ancie, and strove in various ways to arouse the young man from his stupor and induce him to recognize friend. The patient maintained a sullen silence, shaking his head helplessly at times, and walking up and down the room with his hands clasped about his temples Meanwhile the hall-boy was standing in the doorway, tapping his head with his knuckles suggestively, and plainly intimating that the patient's wits were unset-

The friend hastily locked the door, and after making nquiries at the office went in search of a physician. A number of offices were visited, but owing to the lateness of the hour the search was for a long time unsuccessful At last a physician was found in Amity-st, who was wilnister unto the patient. The physician only wished to have an outline of the case before going to the

The facts were briefly recapitulated: The young man had been traveling South, and had been sick in New-Orleans; he arrived by the last steamer from New-Orleans, and had registered on the previous night at the hotel, instead of going in search of friends; he had been ound at the hotel while acting very strangely; he complained of pain in his head and did not recognize his friends; walked about the room excitedly, asked absurd questions, had evidently not laid down on the bed. The young man had always been of a nervous temperament, but insanity was not hereditary in his family,

From these facts the physician drew his conclusion : Drunk or drugged." He had had many such cases. He knew just what to do. To summon the boy's uncle would be unnecessary. Brandy and peppermint would oring him around because he had been-"drusk or drugged."

THE BRANDT TEST OF INSANITY A FAILURE. The friend and physician proceeded to the horel and

found the patient sitting at the window gaming vacantly into the court and meditating apparently a fatal leap. physician, calling him by the familiar name of "Thompdoctor triumphantly remarked: "That's the way ger I" (with an unmistakable Hibernian accent.)
they all act." The physician then feit the On being assured that he was in no danger, Mr. Machine

patient's pulse and asked a variety of questions in regard to his health and mental status, receiving in return un satisfactory whispers and dubious shakings of the head. After a series of experiments of this kind the physician drew the patient's friend aside and remarked: "There's no whisky in his breath; he's been dragged over night; we must have something to rouse him up; order brandy

and peppermint." It was done. The physician filled a glass with brandy, and mingled with it peppermint judiciously, and then offered it coaxingly to the patient, who, after resisting for a time, put the glass to his lips, and then astonished the physician by throwing the contents out of the

Alas, for the physician's theory! The patient had not been drugged, for, as the physician intimated, any one the would frest good brandy with such contumely must be out of his head. After vainly endeavoring to force a second glass of the despised fluid down the patient's throat, and after bathing his head at the wash basin, the loctor frankly admitted that the patient's mind was disordered, and that his relatives should be summoned Meanwhile, as it would be dangerous to leave the pa tient alone in a room whence he might throw himself out the window at any moment of frenzy, the physician

advised that the patient should be taken to his office This was deemed advisable by the friend, and the patient having been conducted to the physician's office, remained there during the absence of his friend. The patient paced up and down the room, occasionally approaching one of the windows and looking out. At one time the attendant in the office approached the patient as if to prevent him from leaping out, when the doctor said in a low voice : "Les him jump, he will not try it but once." After a while the doctor decided to remove the patient to his house in Fourth-st. There he was conducted into the parlor and was cared for by the doctor's vife. He was exceedingly restless under the treatment at times, and manifested a desire to leave the premises. He declined an invitation to dinner. Several attempts were made to chloroform him, but without success. The ragaries of the strangest kinds, and receiving the enstant attention of the doctor, his wife, and the ser

AN INCOMPETENT PHYSICIAN DISCHAUGED

Two hours after the patient had been left in this physician's office, the friend who had found him at the hotel, ecompanied by his uncle, held a consultation with Dr. Arthur Lockrow of No. 35 Great Jours et. The details of he case were recited, substantially as they had been given to the first physician, and the services of Dr. Lock row were selicited. But he was unwilling to consuit with the other, whose practice, he said, he did not condeler reputable. If the patient were brought to his office be would gladly examine the case, and call in the serrices of a competent physician. As there was no desire to employ any physician whose practice was not per-fectly reputable, the patient's friends agreed to dis-charge the first physician at once, and to fetch the patient to Dr. Lockrow's office.

On returning to the other physician's residence it was earned that he and his medical partner had both been convinced that the patient was insure. The prejudies against the young man's sanity created by his vehement version to the brandy and peppermint, had been deepened by a variety of harmless vagaries and a series of demented observations, as has been stated. Tacir adice was that he be taken to some retreat where he could be tenderly cared for. They were thanked and recompensed for their services, and the "patient" was conducted to the office of Dr. Lockrow, who at once inter ested himself in the case.

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

He felt the patient's pulse, and made a preliminar? examination. The patient's conduct was certainly peculiar; he walked excitedly about the room, coughing incessontly, and complaining that he was choking with the dust in the room and that there was no fir the grate, and refesing to recognize the friend who had found him at the hotel. His head was in a whirl from the dust that was floating in the room, and it pained him excruciatingly. He couldn't remember what he had done since he returned by the steamer, nor did he know what he wanted to do. So violent and excited did he appear that Dr. Lockrow motioned to a young medical student, and a soothing mixture composed partly of bromide was poured down the patient's threat.

The examination continued the greater part of an our, and the doctor frankly admitted that he did not understand the case, although he suspected that it was a species of brainni disorder. The patient, he said, could be taken to the La Pierre House, at Eighth-st. and Broadway, and left in charge of a competent male nurse over night. He promised to call upon him several times during the night, and by the next morning would be able to judge intelligently of his condition. BLOOMINGDALE SUGGESTED.

If the patient were violent during the night, he sugrested it would be better perhaps to take him on the next day to Bloomingdale Asytum, which was the best retreat in this city for curable patients, notwitostanding the reckless charges to the contrary made in the news xpedient for the patient's friends to consult with the Managers of the Asylum in regard to the legal formalities required in the commitment of a patient to that Asy lum. The patient's uncle coincided with the physician's views. The young man's father and family, he said, lived in the West, and the speaker, as an uncle, had always exercised a discretionary care over him. If the physiian, after consulting with a competent surgeon, should be convinced that the patient was insane, and that he would receive more scientific treatment at Bloomingdale than elsewhere, well and good; but, he added, "it was a serious matter to declare a man insane and to lock him up among lunaties, and too great caution could not be

At 4 p. m. in the afternoon the patient was taken to the hotel and ledged in a comfortable room. The physleian's suggestions were carefully noted, and his instructions were faithfully followed. The physician was empowered to select his own consulting surgeon, who was to be one who had made the treatment of the insane a special study. A list of competent nurses was furnished by the physician, and one of these was sumnoned to the hotel. The physician and the nurse were left in charge of the patient for the night, and every opportunity was afforded for an impartial, unprejudiced judgment of the patient's condition. THE PHYSICIANS ALLOWED TO DRAW THEIR OWN IN-FERENCES.

It would have been an easy matter to have asked the first physician and his partner to sign certificates as to the patient's insanity,-and they would have done this willingly as they were convinced that he was insoneand the Police Justice would have committed the young man to the asylum on their certificates without question, for a magistrate cannot be expected to know in a city where there are thousands of physicians whether one is a quack or competent to adjudge a man insane. But under the instruction from the office the reporter was to take no undue advantage of the lunacy enactments, by employing either ignorant or corrupt physicians. On the contrary the law was tested under its most favorable conditions; so soon as the ability of the first physician was questioned he was discharged; and the two men who swore away a young man's saulty were able, conscientious physi-cians, of good-standing in their profession, but unac quainted with this special disease, and unfit to enforce the law. The representations which were made conceruing the patient were absolutely truthful, and the physicians were left to draw their inferences from the conduct and physical condition of the patient. The young man had been traveling South, had been sick in New-Orleans, had stopped at the hotel apart from his friends, and when found had refused to recognize his friend, and was acting in the strange manner which the physician was invited to study. The patient's younger friend, perhaps, manifested undue haste in wishing to have him sent to Bloomingdale without delay, but this zeal was moderated by the caution of the uncle, who insisted that the physicians should carefully examine the case. It should be added that Dr. Lockrow declined positively to pass judgment on the case after the first interview, and made every effort to do justice to the case by visiting the patient frequently, by consulting with the nurse in regard to the patient's symptoms and conduct, and by asking a student in medicine to watch the patient closely throughout the night.

THE NIGHT WITH THE NURSE. Little thine was lost in engaging as nucse the services of John Mackin, residing at No. 141 East Thirteenth-st., who claimed to be a professional nurse of 20 years' experience; 10 years of which time he had noted as nurse in the New-York Hospital, and be claimed to be experienced in the care of insane patients. But on learning He sprang to his feet and pretended to recognize the physician, calling him by the familiar name of "Thompson." Turning aside to the patient's friend the sane, he immediately asked with evident concerns the control triumpharity represents "That's the